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he is a lover of dumb beasts as well as a student of their ways ; and throughout his writing there breathes a frank and open spirit of inquiry, and a fitness of style which increases the acceptability of his work. In its sympathy and kindly appreciation for animals, its modesty, and its sanity and moderation of statement, the book is one of the most hopeful of recent contributions to the study of animal intelligence.

ROBERT MACDOUGALL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

We have received the volume of *Naturæ Novitates* for 1897 from the publishers, R. Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin. This useful work, comprising, as it does, notices of all the more important books and articles of the year in Natural History and the exact sciences, together with valuable Personalalia, deserves to be more widely known and used in this country.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Animal Grafts. — In the *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft zu Marburg*, Jahrgang 1897, F. Marchand describes several sets of successful experiments in grafting one part of the body upon another part. Thus, in the rabbit he has transplanted the cornea of the eye from one animal to the eye of another, and the transplanted part has taken root, as it were, so that in time the eye appears normal. He has repeated the older experiment of ingrafting the tail of a young rat under the skin of its own back. The tail continues to grow as it would have done in its normal position. The tail makes connections with the blood system of the body in its new location, and these connecting vessels become large enough to carry on the nutrition of the parasitic tail. It is a case of perfect adjustment of the organism to new conditions.

Regeneration of Extirpated Limbs. — Miss Byrnes (*Anat. Anz.*, 1898) has destroyed, by means of a hot needle, the body-wall musculature in young tadpoles at the point where limbs were about to arise. Soon after the operation the cells lying ventral to the wound pushed up and closed it. From this tissue, which normally has nothing to do with forming the limb, the limb arises in normal form and size. [It may be added that this result is less properly called regeneration, which more frequently implies development from a rudiment of the regenerating organ, than regulation, by which a part—the ventral

body-wall — assumes an entirely new function — the formation of a limb — because of the peculiar needs of the organism.] C. B. D.

The Journal of Comparative Neurology¹ begins its eighth volume with a commendable number of original contributions and its usual full series of literary notices. Dr. Alfred Schaper gives an account of the finer structure of the Selachian cerebellum, as shown by chrome-silver preparations. Dr. P. A. Fish describes the brain of the fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, and discusses the nerve cell as a unit. C. L. Herrick contributes three articles: one on the "Physiological Corollaries of the Equilibrium Theory of Nervous Action and Control"; a second "On Cortical Motor Centres"; and a third, in conjunction with G. E. Coghill, on the "Somatic Equilibrium and the Nerve Endings in the Skin." The number of collaborators on the *Journal* has been increased, and now includes Prof. H. H. Donaldson, Prof. L. Edinger, Prof. A. van Gehuchten, Prof. G. C. Huber, Dr. B. F. Kingsbury, Prof. F. S. Lee, and Dr. A. Meyer. G. H. P.

Physiological Archives. — The University of Chicago has published a second volume of *Physiological Archives*, under the editorship of Professor Jacques Loeb. The volume contains seventeen contributions, mostly reprints from articles by Professor Loeb and his pupils, and affords substantial evidence of the activity of the Hull Physiological Laboratory. G. H. P.

We are glad to see that the Macmillan Company announce for early publication *General Physiology; an Outline of the Science of Life*, by Max Verworn, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Physiology in the Medical Faculty of the University of Jena. Translated from the second German edition and edited by Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D., adjunct Professor of Physiology in Columbia University.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Observations on the Muscular Variations of the Human Races.²

— Notwithstanding the exhaustive studies that have been devoted to the human skeleton, there yet remain many unsolved problems pertaining to the relation of culture, environment, and race to the

¹ *The Journal of Comparative Neurology*, vol. viii, July, 1898, Nos. 1 and 2.

² Chudzinski, Th. Observations sur les variations musculaires dans les races humaines, *Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*; 1, ii, Fasc. ii, 1898.